ARRIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE AND ASIA. An English Expedition to Loo Choo.

Mon-Arrival of the Washington at Southampton.

Arrival of the Susquehanna at Canton.

THE BURMESE WAR. Another Sad Steamship Wreck--- Over Forty Lives Lost.

THREE WEEKS LATER FROM THE AUS-

TRALIA GOLD MINES. Settlement of the Tanzimat Question

in Bevot.

THE NEW PRESS LAW OF SPAIN.

The Rebellion in the Chinese Empire. Terrible Farthquake in Ning-yun-foo---Ten

Thousand Houses Destroyed. RUBORS RELATIVE TO SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Beixare of an American Vessel in the Indian Archipelago, Charged with an Attempt to Induce the Sultan of Diambie to Revolt.

The Case of Mr. King, the American Missionary at Athens.

The French Steam Line to New York.

&c., &c., &c.

The United States mail steamship Franklin, Capt. J. A. Wotton, arrived at this port at eight o'clock yesterday morning, having made the passage from Dowes Roads in eleven days and eleven hours. She arrived off Sandy Hook at eight o'clock on Monday

The Franklin started from Havre early on the morning of the 15th of April, crossed the British Channel, to touch off the entrance of Southampton water for the usual mails, sent from thence in a special steamer, and after embarking the pas sengers and mails, proceeded on her voyage at nine P. M., of the 15th inst. The proper day of departure was the 14th, and an attempt was made to get out of dock in the morning, but owing to the lowness of the tides on the French coast, a detention till the 15th was rendered unavoidable.

She brings ninety-seven passengers, and a large and valuable cargo of continental merchandise. shipped at Havre, and \$85,000 in specie.

The news by the Franklin is fully five days later than that received by the Asia, from Liverpool. There is nothing, however, of great import ance by this arrival.

The Niagara arrived at Liverpool on the 13th, at mine P. M., after a boisterous passage of thirteen and a quarter days from Boston.

The United States mail steamship Washington had net arrived when the Franklin left Cowes. She was in her twentieth day from this port, and much uneasiness was manifested in consequence of her nonappearance.

As everybody in England appeared to be making the most of the Easter holidays, and, enjoying to the utmost the magnificent weather which prevailed, and which had been of long continuance, all political affairs were at a stand still, and beyond the preparations of the different constituencies, for the coming electoral struggle at the approaching general election, there is nothing worthy of note in the political world. The Solicitor-General had been returned for Harwich, but as the election was not a contested one, the proceedings are unimportant. Both houses of Parliament having temporarily suspended their sittings for the celebration of Easter, there is nothing to report under this head.

It seems pretty certain that the glass house in Hyde Park will be pulled down, and in anticipation of such a determination on the part of the government, a company in London have offered Messrs. Fox, Henderson & Co., the sum of \$350,000 for the building, with a view of removing it to some spot in the outskirts of the metropolis, for the purpose of establishing a wint or garden.

At the Mark Lane corn market held on the 12th inst., the prices brought to us by the last steamer were with difficulty maintained, and white English wheat could only be sold at 1s. per quarter lower. Foreign wheat was rather more steady. Flour slack of sale. Indian corn 6d per quarter better The depression which has existed for some time in the English corn trade had excited some attention, and strong expectations of a favorable reaction to some extent were indulged in.

It has been clearly proved that the extraordinary rise which took place during the winter in the prices of wheat and rye at many of the Baltic ports, was the result of speculation, and the reaction has been, in many cases, great. At Stettin, where the eperations were on a large scale, wheat has receded Ss. to 10s. per quarter from the highest point, and rye even more.

The Liverpool cotton market was steady, but the dealings were very tame on the 12th, when 5,000 to 6,000 bales changed hands, at prices without change.

The London Stock Exchange was very animated and a large business was doing in all sorts of funds, railway shares, foreign bonds, &c., which were rapidly rising in value, under the combined influences of the great plentifulness and easiness of money and the extraordinary accounts of the yield of gold in Australia. The quiescent state of political affairs, both at home and abroad, also strengthened the confident feeling which prevailed. Consols had risen to 992 to 997, and were thus close upon par-a value these securities (Three per Cents) had not attained since the year 1845. Exchequer Bills were 69 to 7. premium, and the Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents 1004 to 1004. The shares in the California gold mines had become a little out of favor; but an increased speculation was going on in the Australian shares, and companies for working the colonial gold mines were as plentiful as blackberries.

Accounts from China advise the arrival at Heng Kong, on the 5th February, of the U.S. steam frigate Susquehanna, Commodore Aulick. The Enghish frigate Sphinx had visited Loo Choo, an island, said by the London Times to belong to Japan, the commander being commissioned to deliver letter from Lord Palmerston to the Regent, with schom, after a little negotiation, he had an audience. An entertainment was prepared, and every attention and kindness shown towards the English captain and crew. We believe Loo Choo belongs to the Chinese empire.

The advices from Hong Kong state that the small pox and but a trifling effect; in the Seamon's Hospital, however, there had been seven deaths during the month, out of twenty-three admissions. Four of those who died were Americans, one Kanakah,

one native of Goa, and one Englishman.

one native of Goa, and one Englishman.

The Liverpool Journal says:—
During the work, there has been an immense influx of Germans into Liverpool on route for America. Mr. Sabel, the head of the Moorfields emigration establishment, has himself superintended the shipment of 1299. This immense number was received and quartered in his establishment in Moorfield and Vulena street within two days and by to-day the whole will have left the port in different vessels for America, about 100 are destined for New Orleans, a few for Canada, and the remainder for the States.

By accounts from Alexandria of the 4th April, w. bearn that Fand Effendi had arrived on a special mission from Constantinople, to confer with Abbas Pacha. The representatives of France and Russia had advised that the differences should be settled without delay. From twelve to fifteen thousand men were at work on the railway.

The London newspapers give full details of the ew law for the "regulation" (otherwise, muzzling,) of the press, recently put in force by the Spanish government. The law is prenounced to be almost a shadow of the one recently enacted by the French dictator. The spirit of the decree is one of hostility and distrust against the press entirely, while the chapter which specifies and defines the offences of newspapers seems really to leave little scope for its operation in any direction. Nearly all of the Madrid journals were seized on the 7th, in consequence of their having published strictures upon the new law on the press.

A letter from Malta, dated April 8, says :-The United States are sending a large navy to the Medi-terranean. The Commodore has already passed the Straits of Gibraltar in the Jacinto. The frigate Pow-hattan St. Louis and Levant, sloope, may be daily looked

The weekly reviews, from the Amsterdam and Rotterdam produce markets, mention, that owing to the approach of the Easter holidays, business had been limited. Coffee, in the few transactions that had taken place, had been better supported, but no general advance was quoted. Sugar and other articles remained without essential alteration. The accounts from Hamburg and Antwerp represent a nearly similar state of trade.

Admiral Sain, who is to replace Admiral Le Predour in the command of the French squadron in the Plata, was to leave Paris in a few days for Brest where a vessel was in readiness to convey him to his station.

A most horrible murder had been committed in Lambeth, where a young man of respectable connections, named Thomas Crosbee Wheeler, decapitated his mother. The culprit was pronounced to be in-

The Arctic Expedition-Sir John Franklin's

Ships seen in an immense Iceberg. The British admiralty has issued a series of documents and evidence which appear to convey the proof that in the spring of last year the two vessels comprising this ill-fated expedition, were seen off the Banks of Newfoundland wedged to an icoberg.

It appears by the evidence referred to, that a Mr. Storey, the master of an English merchant ship, when at Tynemouth some few months since, fell into conversation with an English naval officer, in the course of which he accidentally alluded to a statement he had heard made by a Captain Coward, of the British brig Renovation, of North Shields, that the latter had seen, in the month of April of the last year, on the Banks of Newfoundland, a large iceberg, some five miles in lengththat on a nearer approach to it, under the water, it could be observed shelving out to a considerable distance at the lee side, thus acting like a vane in keeping that part to the leeward—that on passing. distance at the ice side, thus acting like a vane in keeping that part to the leeward—that on passing, as close as prudence would allow, two three-masted vessels were observed close to, but out of the iceberg—that they were regularly housed, with their top-sail yards and topgallant masts down; and that no human beings could be seen on board. The naval officer naturally inquired how it was that this piece of information had not been communicated before, and received for reply, that Captain Coward, the master of the Renovation had, with surprising stolidity, contented himself with merely mentioning it to his friends. He, it appears, was then on his voyage to Venice: and the British Admiralty has forwarded instructions to the consul at that port to interrogate him closely upon his arrival. Of course, the general presumption is, that if the statement be true, they were the two ships of the Franklin expedition; and, it is assumed, that the catastrophe of an iceberg breaking away from the place where it had formed would, no doubt, be sufficient to cause the crews to rush on foot to the nearest safe point, the ships drifting anyon with the

the place where it had formed would, no doubt, be sufficient to cause the crews to rush on foot to the nearest safe point, the ships drifting away with the iceberg in the interval would leave no means of rejoining them. The respectability and good faith of Captains Storey and Coward are vouched for.

The British Admiralty then addressed a confidential letter to the coast guard officer at Sunderland, directing him to proceed to Tynemouth, and make inquiries of Captain Storey, who stated that he left Bristol for Quebec, as master of the brig Agnes, on the 5th of April, 1851; he crossed the Banks of New Foundland about the 20th, and arrived at Quebec on the 5th of May. There he met Captain Coward, who, as far as his (Capt. Storey's) memory served him, gave him the following relation:—

"When near the east edge of the bank, in lat. 45 deg.

him, gave him the following relation:—

"When near the east edge of the bank in lat. 45 deg. 30 min. N., wind N. E., fresh breezes and clear weather, as much as I could carry foretopmast studding sail, fell in with icebergs one of which was very large, with field ice attached tolt, in which there were two three-masted ships, having their masts struck and yards down, and all made snug; to all appearance they had passed the winter together in the ice. At about five o'clock in the morning, when within one mile of them, the mate called me to see the iceberg and ships; by the time I got up and dressed and on deck, my ship was abreast of them; took spying glass and carefully examined them, to see if there was any one no board, but could not see any one. At the time I did not think of Sir John Franklin's missing ships, anxiety to get ahead out of the danger while the weather was clear from fogs, and being too far past before I could make up my mind caused me not to reduce sail and examine them in the dealer when the middle dealers in the dealers in the middle dealers in the middle dealers in the dealers in the dealers in the dealers in the middle dealers in the dealers in the middle dealers in the middle dealers in the dea more accurately. I am since of opinion they might pos-

Captain Storey states that a Captain Cleugh was also present when this narration was made. The coast guard officer then sought an interview with the wife of Mr. Coward, who also stated that with the wile of Mr. Coward, who also stated that her husband had mentioned the matter to her, and she furnished him with his address when he should arrive at Venice. Mr. Cleugh was also sought out, and stated that he also heard Coward's statement, and that he had joined in the conversation. The chief officer of Captain Coward's vessel, Mr. Simpon, vestex trought for and was found in Laurence. on, vestext consist for, and was found in Lanerck and he gave the Admiralty authorities the follow

On the 20th April. 1851, at six A. M., I saw two full On the 20th April, 1851, at six A. M., I saw two full-rigged ships (one about 500 tens, the other 350), on an icoberg, high and dry, the larger one on her beamends, head to the westward, three ships lower masts only standing with bowsprit, masts painted white, apparently not housed over, the smaller one was about 350 tons, head to the South, with lower and topsailyards across, sails unbent, topmast on end, yards very square and black not housed over, nearly upright; both vessels apparently abandoned. The Renovation was then about 30 miles to the eastward of Cape Race, and the icoberg about five miles northwest. The master was sick in bed, and when I called him and stated that two vessels were in sight on an iceberg, he was too unwell to take any notice, and answered. "Very well:" I therefore did not like to take the responsibility of bearing up to examine the vessels. The log on board the Renovation was kept by me, and those circumstances were entered by me in the log; I think it is still in possession of Mr. Emanuel Young (the owner), at North Shields.

Mr. Simpson has furnished the Admiralty with

ewner), at North Shields.

Mr. Simpson has furnished the Admiralty with a sketch of the vessels, both of which were painted black. The man at the wheel on board the Renovation has also been examined, and cerroborates Mr. Simpson's statement.

We leave our readers to draw their own conclusions from these statement.

sions from these statements. It is probable that the appearance of the two ships was an optical de-lusion, caused by a double reflection of the Renova-tion from two surfaces of the iceberg to which it is said they were attached, as, if the objects had been real ships, some other vessels would have seen them on a coast so much frequented as Newfoundland is y fishing and trading vessels.

The Arctic Expedition.

The letters from Woolwich, England, of the 10th inst. sny:—The Intrepid, serew steam-vessel, commander M'Clintock, and the Pioneer, screw steam-vessel, lieutenant-commander, Osborn, were taken out of the basin to-day, and are now at moorings in the stream, in readiness to leave with the Assistance, Captain Sir Edward Belcher, C. B., and the Resolute Castain Kellatt C. R. when they are ance, Captain Sir Edward Beicher, C. B., and the Resolute, Captain Kellett, E. B., when they are completed, which they will be in a day or two; and they still expect to be able to leave Greenhithe on Thursday next, the 15th inst. as originally named, on their enterprising voyage. The lords of the Admirality intesd paying a visit of inspection to the vessels of the Arctic Expedition at Green-hithe, on Thursday next, previous to their depart-ure for sea.

ure for sea.

Captain Sir Edward Beleher, Captain W. A. B. Captain Sir Edward beleher, Captain W. A. D. Hamilton, R. N., Second Secretary at the Admiralty; Col. Colquboun, R. A., Inspector of the royal carriage department; and Capt. Washington, R. N., were present on the wharf wall at the landing place carriage department; and Capt. Washington, R. N., were present on the what wall at the landing place in the afternoon, with a number of officers, to witness Mr. Hay, the lecturer on chemistry, instructing the bombardiers of the royal marine artillery attached to the expedition, in the mode of discharging gunpowder under water by means of the galvanie battery. The explosive charges consisted of half a bound of gunpowder in tin emisters, which were sufficient, when discharged at the bottom of the river, to show the principle and uses to which the galvanie battery can be applied when explosions are found necessary in the Arctic regions.

Mr. George Shepherd, C. E., has received instructions from the Admirally to examine and get repaired all the gas apparatus connected with the balloons for distributing messages in the Arctic regions, and alre to supply a number of new balloons and the means of inflating them with gas, to be used by the present expedition. The balloons are made on this occasion to float on the water should they come down at sen. The messages are to be printed on satin of various colors, and on papers of all colors,

this occasion to float on the water should they come down at sea. The messages are to be printed on satin of various colors, and on papers of all colors, and about 580,000 of them will be printed on both sides, leaving room to fill in in writing the latitude and longitude of the vessels at the time they are sent up. Some of these messages may be met with by the parties under Captain Collinson, engaged in the Behring Straits expedition. The following is a

copy of the messages which will be despatched from

the Resolute:

Despatched — by a believe from her Majesty's hip Resolute. Capt. Relieft in lat. — N long. — W. To Sia Jons Frankers.

On the other side— Provisions leftat — Steering for — Intending to winter at — or — in the vicinity. A new feature is to be introduced in the vessels of Captain Sir Edward Belcher's expedition, Mr. Gireener having been ordered to supply several of his harpoon guns, with a view to enable the officers and men to kill whales, and other large fich, in the Arctic regions, for the purpose of using their oil as fuel. These means, with the addition of Minic rifles for killing birds or deer, will enable the enterprising voyagers to obtain resources hitherto unavailable by any of the previous expeditions.

A letter of the 14th inst. says:—

The greatest activity has been displayed to day at Woolwich dockyard, to complete the stores required for the vessels of the Arctic expedition, that all may be on board to-night, or early to morrow morning, as the whole of the squadron are under orders to be ready to proceed down the river, between 9 and 10 A. M., on Thursday, April 15.

We learn from Paris that the capital enjoyed profound tranquillity, and that the observance of the Easter festivities had passed off with the greatest good humor and enjoyment on the part of the population. One of the chief features of the news from this quarter is, that M. Emile de Girardin had received formal notice of warning features.

this quarter is, that M. Emile de Girardin had received formal notice of warning from the Minister of Police, on the subject of the series of articles which, under the title of Conservons la Republique, had excited a considerable share of public attention. The following is the form of warning, which is a curiosity in its way:—

The Minister General of Police, considering Art. 32 of the organic law on the press, dated 17th February, 1852—Considering the article published in the Presse on the 9th inst., which contains the following passage:—'If (the Empire) would be the direct provocation to altentat, which probably would not be long waited for; for if no Aliband was to be found in the republican party, a Merino would be found in the royalist party.'' The said article signed "Emile de Girardin."

Considering that it cannot be permitted, without out-

signed "Emile de Girardin."

Considering that it cannot be permitted, without outraging at the same time public morals and the character of the nation, to proclaim as an inevitable fact an attentation the person of the chief of the State, whatever may be the pretexts of hypothetical circumstances on which so guilty an argument is founded;

Considering that the Presse has thus forgotten that moderation and prudence are the first laws of the periodical press:

Decrees—
Art. 1. According to the terms of Art. 32 of the decree of Feb. 17, a first warning is given to the Presse. in the persons of M. Reuy, one of the directors, and M. Emile de Girardin, the editor.

Art. 2. The Prefect of Police is charged with the execution of this decree.

DE MAUPAS.

Minister of General Police.

on of this decree.

April 9, 1852,

The Prince de Canino had again arrived in France. The Prince de Canino had again arrived in France, not having been permitted to proceed to Rome.

Business affairs in Paris were slightly improved, particularly amongst the wholesale establishments, but the retail traders still complain of the slackness of trade. The demand in the fauburg St. Antoine for articles in the cabinet making line was so great that several of the masters had increased the wagos of journeymen ten francs a week. Wheat and flour had again fallen in price in the Paris market. The stock of flour was so great that sales were very difficult. The silk trade at Lyons was not brisk, owing to the orders received from the United States being under the current market prices.

other orders received from the United States being under the current market prices.

The Legislative corps resumed its sittings on the 13th April; but the President's message, which was to have been presented to that body, and which was to embody a résumé of the events since the coup d'état, was postponed for a few days.

The 10th of May is fixed for the grand review of distribution of eagles in the Chamra de Mars.

The 10th of May is fixed for the grand review of distribution of engles in the Champs de Mars. All the regiments composing the garrison of Paris are to be present, and the other regiments of the French army are to be represented by their colonel and a deputation. A grand fete will take place on the occasion, and everybody seemed to think the empire would be proclaimed.

If we were to judge from the display of equipages that crowded the Boulevards and Champs Elysees, on Monday, the 12th, and the multitudes of well dressed pedestrians on Thursday and Friday, forming the procession to Longchamp, Paris might be pronounced as in a most prosperous condition—so far as trade is concerned.

It is said that the names of the Senators on whom

far as trade is concerned.

It is said that the names of the Senators on whom a dotation is to be conferred by Louis Napoleon, are to appear in the Moniteur to-morrow. Their number is 29, among whom are two ex-Ministers, several Generals (including General Castellane, commander-in-chief of the army of Lyons), and other well known characters, such as M. Leverrier, the astronomer. The dotations are to be 10,000, 20,000, or 30,000f. each.

nomer. The dotations are to be 10,000, 20,000, or 30,000f. each.

The President of the republic reviewed two brigades at 12 o'clock on the 12th inst., in the Place du Carrousel. There were two regiments of lancers, two of chasseurs a Cheval, two batteries of artillery, two companies of engineers, besides the infantry regiments on the ground. The Prince distributed the medals, as on the former occasions. As the day was most favorable, a considerable number of persons was collected on the spot, and the troops, the lancers particularly, received the President with loud and frequent cries of "Vice Napoleon" and the band continued playing during the review the well known air "Partent pour la Syrie." review the well known air "Partent pour la Syrie."

General Canrobert, aide-de-camp of the President of the republic, has addressed to him the following letter, dated Clamecy, 4th of April, 1852:—

MONSHONEUR.—I have the honor to render you an account of the result of my mission in the arrondiscement of Clamecy.

All that I have read, all that I have heard as to the ra-

All that I have read, all that I have heard as to the ravages of socialism in this country, is much less than the truth. I am here in the very heart of democracy.

The evil is immense, the wounds are deep, and still bleeding. Let the incredulous come into the Nièvre—let them see what it was previous to the 2d December, and what it is at present—let them study the dossiers of 579 individuals of Clamecy, condemned either by court martial or by the departmental commission; and whatever may be their determination to close their eyes, they will be compelled to open them, and to confess that the great act of the 2d December has saved society.

Notwithstanding all my desire. Monseigneur, to fulfill your intextions by using elemency largely it has been appeared in the first heart of the 2d heart of the 2d heart of the interval.

als, many of whom are simply the object of a cor als, many of whom are simply the order of tion of punishment.

In visiting the prisons of this town I found in them 42 individuals politically compromi ed, upon whom the mixed commissions had not yet decided. I have pronounced on their fate in extending to all the effects of your mercy. I am, with profound respect, Monseigneur, your very humble and very devoted serv't.

CANROBERT.

your very humble and very devoted serv 1.

CANROBERT.

The General of Erigade. Aide-de-Camp of the
Prince President. Commissary Extraordinary,
M. Pierre Bonapartefreceives a pension of 84,000fr.,
and M. Lucien Murat had received a million. Prince
Jerome has received two millions. The Princes
Mathilde de Demidoff, his daughter, has dropped
the pension which she allowed Jerome out of the
settlement which Prince Demidoff was obliged to
settlement which Prince Demidoff was obliged to

settlement which Prince Demiton was obliged to settle on her by the Czar.

The emigration to the United States continues on a large scale. A great number of vessels are loading at Havre for New York and New Orleans, amongst which is the Mary Sarah. This vessel not having obtained freight in Rouen, came down the river, and was chartered at \$5.000.

A project is affoat at Havre for placing three largest energy on the line between that rout and

A project is afloat at Havre for placing three large steamers on the line between that port and New York, subsequently to work in conjunction with the steamers already plying on that line, and which touch at Southampton. In return for the gratuitous conveyance of mails and despatches, the promoters of the undertaking demand from the French government the annual sum of £40,000 (a million of francs) for each boat employed. The project has already received due deliberation from the Havre Chamber of Commerce, who naturally view it with much favor, and have resolved strenuously to urge its adoption. The vessels to be nously to urge its adoption. The vessels to be placed on the line are to be built at Havre, and are to be of iron. They will be of 2,000 to 2,200 tons burden, and the engines of 1,000 horse power.

THE CUBAN TRADE-THE NEW LAW AGAINST THE

Advices from Madrid are of the 8th inst. Advices from Madrid are of the 8th inst.

It appears by returns from Cuba, that the high duties imposed on foreign flour, in order to promote the importation there of Spanish flour, have so far answered their purpose, that in 1850 only 845 barrels of foreign flour paid duty, against 256,606 barrels of Spanish flour. The duty now levied at Cuba is \$2½ per barrel on Spanish flour in Spanish vessels, \$7½ per barrel on foreign flour brought in Spanish vessels, and \$10 per barrel on foreign flour brought in foreign vessels. The census of the population of Madrid was taken on the 1st of January, this year, and the result has just been published. this year, and the result has just been published. The general return gives a population of 113,943 males, and 120,235 females; total, 234,178, which

the censes of last year.

The Expanse states that the governor of Mataneas, in Cuba, has been dismissed for not preventing the landing of some negroes, who had been imported as

in Cuba, has been dismissed for not preventing the landing of some negroes, who had been imported as siaves by several planters.

Despatches from the Captain General of Cuba, dated 12th of March, amounce that the entire island enjoyed the most perfect tranquillity.

General Norsagaray had taken the oath as Captain General of Puerto Rico, and was to sail for that island from Cadiz on the 16th.

Letters from Vieh, in Catalonia, state that the sangulanry bandit, El Bon, who has for many years been the terror of the mountainous districts, has been secured, with one of his accomplices, and the hostess of the tavern who had secreted him. Bon in had already made himself wealthy by his kidnapping and ransoning wealthy farners; and might, if he had liked, have retired on his gains, but his thirst, of gold and love of adventure kept him in his old hamtstill he wastaken.

The measure respecting the press is published in the Gazatte of the 5th instant, of which it occupies, with the ministerial expedition, nearly four pages. The chief features are, that the jury which is to take regrizence of political offenders of the press,

is to be sorted in Madrid from the 100 highest payers of direct taxes, from 60 in the provincial capitals of first class, and 20 in the rest.

The spirit of the present decree may form the first part of the leng ministerial exposition which is signed by all the members of the cabinet. It is one of distrust and hostility towards the press; whilst the chapter of the decree, which specifies and defines the eliences of the press, seems really to leave very little scope for its operation in any direction.

The exposition commences thus:

— Sarona—of the elements which constitute the organization of the constitutional system there are few which merit such special care as the right of publishing ideas by means of the press. This right elevated to the high sphere of works of science and study, and to the examination of the great questions of general interest, has been ordinarily a powerful vehicle of social and intelectual advances, whilst, reduced to the circle of the periodical press, it carries with it grave and dangerous inconveniences; and when it is not repressed in just and prudent limits, it easily comes to be as instrument of perturbation and anarchy. Converting itself, under this aspect, into a mere political machine, the press with difficulty produces, when it is abandoned to itself, mere than the discredit of the same institution even in its truly useful part, serving to give aliment to the had passions, and to offer a vart field to the violent and sterile struggles of parties. Society, alarmed by so many excesses, does not now regard it with that predilection which it merited, when it thought it saw in the press its regenerator; and the time of illusive hopes having passed, the undeceiving has arrived, there being nothing more to be feared than the reaction which this adverse disposition of men's minute and produce. It is necessary, therefore, to save it from itself, restoring its beneficent and civilizing nature, extricating it from the false ways in which it has wandered, and obliging it to occupy itself

3. Against public order.
4. Against society.
5. Against religion or public morality.
6. Against the authorities.
7. Against foreign Sovereigns.
8. Against private individuals.
Art. 25. Commits an offence against the Sovereign, that which attacks offends, or depresses in any way, and under whatever form, his sacred person, dignity, rights, or percognities. prerogatives.

Art. 25. Commits an offence against the royal family, that which attacks, offends or depresses in any way, and under whatever form, the persons, the dignity, or the rights of all or any of its members.

Art. 27. Offends against the safety of the State:—

1. That which attacks the form of government established.

2. That which tends to coerce the free exercise of the

2. That which tends to coerce the free exercise of the constituted powers.

3. That which excites or provokes a foreign power to declare war against Spain, or reveals secret data by which it may be done successfully.

4. That which tends to relax the fidelity or discipline of the armed force.

Art 28. Offends against public order:—

1. He who publishes maxims or doctrines directed to disturb the tranquillity of the State.

2. He who incites to disobedience of the laws or of the authorities.

3. He who by menaces or sarcasms seeks to coerce the literty of the authorities.

4. He who provokes or foments dangerous rivalries amongst the bodies of the State or classes of society.

5. He who publishes aurming or false news with relation to public affairs.

6. He who manifests fears of events which may disturb the general repose.

6. He who manifests lears of events which may disturb the general repose.

Art. 29. Offends against society:—

1. He who makes the apology of actions qualified by the laws as criminal.

2. He who propogates doctrines contrary to the rights of property, exciting the poorer classes against the richer ones.

ones.

3. He who attacks, offends, or ridicules classes of so-clety, or corporations recognized by the laws, or offends the same classes or corporations for the defects of one of Art. 30. Offends against religion or public morality:

1. He who attacks or ridicules the Roman Catholic Apostolic religion and its worship, or offends the sacred character of its ministers.

2. He who excites to the abolition or change of the same religion, or to the permitting of the worship of any other one.

3. He who waith.

3. He who publishes writings which offend decency and

3. He who publishes writings which offend decency and good manners.

Art. 31. Offends against the authorities:—

1. He who publishes calumnious or injurious facts against persons who exercise public charges, employments, or functions, individually or collectively, of whatever origin or nature they may be.

2. He who supposes bad intentions in official acts.

8. He who ridicules the official acts or the persons of any of those comprehended in the first paragraph of this stricte.

4. He who publishes, without previous authorization reserved or private conversations, or private correspon dence had with any person of those comprehended in the

reserved or private conversations, or private correspondence had with any person of those comprehended in the same paragraph.

5. He who publishes royal decrees, orders, circulars, or any other efficial documents, whether it be entirely or in extracts, before they have had legal publicity, or without the due authorization.

Art. 32. Offends against foreign sovereigns:—

1. He who calumniates, abuses, or ridicules, the monrehs or suprems chiefs, or the constituted powers of any nation that is not at war with Spain.

2. He who calumniates, abuses, or ridicules, the representatives of the same nations.

3. He who excites their subjects to rebellion or sedition.

Art. 33. Offends against individuals.

1. He who abuses or calumniates any person.

2. He who, without committing shuse, calumny, or pointing out persons, gives to the light, without the consent of the party interested, facts retaitive to private life, and altogether foreign to public affairs.

3. He who, without the same consent, publishes correspondence, letters, papers, or conversations which may have taken place between individuals, although the subject may have wholly or in part relation to public affairs

The mere publication of what is mentioned in the two

The mere publication of what is mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs, shall be considered as an act of layers.

receding paragraphs, shall be considered as an act of injury.

Art. 34. Neither injury or calumny is committed:—

1. By publishing or censuring in any print the official conduct or acts of any public functionary with reference to his charge.

2. By revealing any conspiracy against the sovereign or the State, or any attempt against public order.

But in both cases the parties responsible for the print shall be obliged to prove the truth of the facts which they denounce, under the responsibility of injury or calumny. It will be observed, among other things, that the publication of "falarming" news is equally an offence as that of "false" news; and to advocate the teresistion of any other form of worship is

the termission of any other form of worsh'p is equally punishable as attacks on the religion of the State.

The maximum fine for one offence is 60,000 reals

and six years the maximum term of imprisonment for the same. All publication of novels (the folction of the journal), articles on the political or administrative affairs of the colonies, to be subject to a censorship; and works or writings, when religious matters, not to be published without previous censorship, and the approbation of the bishop of the discrete. In order to discourage the smaller publications

the deposit money is raised on those printed or paper less than twice the size of the regular stamp paper to 60,000 reals in minor towns, 120,000 in first provincial capitals, and 160,000 in Madrid. The journals generally are to make a deposit of 120,000 reals in Madrid, and 80,000 and 40,000 in

Overland intelligence had eved in London from Lisbon, dated the 31st Marea, mentioning the existence of a ministerial crisis. A private letter from the Portuguese capital gives the subjoined explanation.

In consequence of the adverse vote on Monday last, March 29, which threw the ministry into a minority of thirty-eight to fifty on the Reform act, the Duke of Saldanha and all his colleagues tendered their resignation. The Queen declined to accept it, and authorized the Prime Minister to take any measures which he might think proper under accept it, and authorized the Prime Minister to take any measures which he might think proper under the existing circumstances. After an ineffectual attempt to induce the majority to come to a compromise and nullify the vote, it was finally resolved o adjourn the two Chambers to the 20th May, when they are again to meet, and continue their labors for two months. This interval will afford time for the elections to fill the vacant seats, by which the administration hopes to gain a little more strength. But an impression exists that this adjournment is only the prelude to a dissolution.

Portugal remained quiet, and it was not thought that tranquillity would be interrupted by the ministerial interreguum.

Letters from Oporto of the 30th March bring accounts of the loss of the Porto, Portuguese steamer,

Letters from Oporto of the 30th March bring acounts of the loss of the Porto, Portuguese steamer,
on her passage from that city to Lisbon. All the
passengers (thirty-six in number) perished, and but
seem of the crew were saved. It appears that, the
Porto left for Lisbon on the 28th ult. (Sunday),
and from some cause or other bore up again, after
being as far south as Figueira, and on taking the
bar on Monday evening about six o'clock, she strusk
on some rocks called the "Forçados," inside the
bar, when the anchor was let go, but she drifted,
and, not answering her helm, she got embedded in
a reef of rocks, where no aid could be sent to her;
and night coming on, she went to pieces in a a reet of rocks, where no aid could be sent to her; and night coming on, she went to pieces in a few hours. Among the sufferers are Mr. Joseph Allen, of Oporto, and two daughters; Mr. Anderson from London, shipowner, who was here on account of the Harriet, bound to Australia; M. Destrées, French consul at Oporto; Mr. Anderson's nephew; Senkor José Augusto da Silveira Pinto, pachew of the well known Subsey. Alberta of Liescher nephew of the well known Senhor Albano, of Lis-bon; Senhor Antonio José Placido Braga; and Senhor Francisco Vicira de Sousa Oliveira, of the Commercial Bank.

No bodies had been picked up when this account

Austria.

The nomination of a successor to Prince Schwarzenberg was awaited with much anxiety. It was understood that Count Buol Schauenstein would be elevated to the important post occupied by the deceased staterman, with that of the Presidency of the Council. It was reported that the policy of his predecessor, both domestic and foreign, would be strictly followed by Count Buol. The Paris Journal des Debats has the following on the subject:—

We learn by telegraphic despatches from Vienna that, immediately after the death of Prince de Schwarzenberg, the Emperer sent by telegraph to Count Buol Schauen-

count Ruot has been for some months Austrian Minister in London, and his different missions at Turin at St. Petersburg, and more recently at the Conferences of Dresden had excited the particular attention of Prince de Schwarzenterg, who finding his health impaired, pointed him out to the Emperor as his successor. Count Bud is about forty-five years of age. He will continue the line of policy of the deceased minister in the direction of the foreign affairs of Austria. He passed through lirurels the evening before last, on rease for Vienna. Letters from Vienna give long details about the magnificent funeral of the deceased Prince, which took place on the 5th inst. All the garrison of the capital was under arms. The Emperor and the corps diplomatique were present in the procession, and walked immediately behind the coffin.

On the 9th inst., the Customs Congress at Vienna

and walked immediately behind the coffin.

On the 9th inst., the Customs Congress at Vienna resumed its sittings. Dr. Hock addressed the delegates on the subject of Prince Schwarzenberg's death, and announced that that event would not lead to any medification in the political and commercial system pursued by Austria. The Emperor. he said, had given orders that this fact should be communicated to all the representatives of foreign courts.

The French Consul at Trieste has, by order of the renem coasul at Trieste has, by order of this government, taken down the escutcheon bearing the words "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité," and replaced it by the imperial engle.

the words "Liberté, Egalité, Frateratté," and replaced it by the imperial eagle.

Prussia.

The Congress of the Zollverein, to be opened at Berlin on the 14th inst., will be attended by the following delegates:—For Prussia, M. Von Pommer Esche, Director of the Tax Department, M. Philipsborn, Councillor of Legation, and M. Delbruck; for Bavaria, M. Meisner; for Hanover, M. Kleuze; for Saxony, M. Von Schimpf, Director of the Post Office; for Wirtemberg, M. Von Siegel, Director of the Department of Finance; for Baden, M. Hack; Nassau, M. Vollpracht; for the Tauringian States in combination, M. Von Thon; for Brunswick, M. Von Thielau; for Frankfort, M. Senator Koster. M. Ancona Hasselbach will act as secretary. There will be no regular publication of the discussions; but the results till be officially communicated to the press to avoid misrepresentatives of the Southern States of Darmstadt as unimportant, as far as any movement against the integrity of the Union is concerned. They state that none of these governments seriously contemplate a separation from the Verein, and that the discussions are confined to those modifications of the tariff that may be required by existing circumstances. They dwell on the certain loss of revenue the States would incur by a separation, and intimate that it will effectually prevent any disturbance of the constitution of the Union. The Austrian and Southern journals still, however, keep up a discussion on the subject. They state that by the admission of Hanover and the northern territory into the Union, under moderate protective duties, Prussia has made an actual approach to the Austrian plan, and thereby rendered it easy of accomplishment at some future time.

The Society for the Protection of Native Industry, under the protection of Prince Hohenlohe, has, in a recent sitting at Frankfort, declared itself in favor of the continuance of the Zollverein, and affirmed a resolution expressive of its approval of the amalgamation of the northern States with it. A motion pledging the societ

will set out for the baths of Schwalbach.

The new constitution for the Electorate of Hesse, under the guaranty of the Confederation, is expected to be proclaimed in that principality in the course of the present month. It resembles that just given to Dessau in the composition of the legislative body, and its powers.

Music and the drama are recovering more than their former influence over the Berlin public, and

Music and the drama are recovering more than their former influence over the Berlin public, and appear likely to become what they were before the revolution, not so much the relaxation as the serious business of life. In the next week there will be in full activity the German opera, the German dramatic company, a French troupe, and the Italian operatic company from St. Petersburg, including Persiani and Tamburini. There is a second German theatre for vaudevilles and light operas, several amateur theatres, summer theatres in every suburb, and new ones are to be opened as soon as the skies can be trusted; in proportion to its population Berlin is more abundantly, if not better supplied with dramatic entertainments than London, or even Paris. Not only is it unnecessary to provide novelties to attract people to the opera, but doubling the prices does not keep them out of it, and even at that rate tickets are often only to be secured at a premium. For the first appearance of the Italian company they are already impossibilities.

Hungary.

The newspaper accounts from Hungary assure us, as a matter of course, that the Archduke Governor and lady were received everywhere on their arrival with great enthusiasm. I have not yet heard this directly contradicted, and in the meantime must be allowed to doubt it. One circumstance has been related to me, which proves, at all events, that the system pursued in Pesth resembles to the letter that adopted in Vienna. A highly respectable and loyal merchant, while walking, neglected, from some cause or other, to doff to the Archduke Albert, who was passing. He was arrested on the spot, and put in confinement, and there is no knowing what would have happened to him but for the intervention of his personal friend, the captain of the town and chief of the police, who assured the authorities it was all a mistake.

Affairs in Germany. The Weser Gazette announces that the Hanoverian Diet is convoked for the 1st of May next, and that the only business before it will be the budget. A projet de loi for re-establishing the punishment of death has been adopted by the two Chambers of

The Breslaw Gazette states that great distress continues in Western Gallicia from scarcity of food.
The country scats of the nobility and gentry being almost, besieged by growds of starving reasontry. almost besieged by crowds of starving peasantry, imploring relief, the Governor of the province has issued an order that every commune shall provide

for the support of its poor.

The Diet of the little principality of Reuss has just terminated the revision of the constitution. The duration of the session has been prolonged from two

A letter from Carlsruhe of the 7th, states that the illness of the Grand Duke of Baden had made such rapid progress that his dissolution was hourly expected. It was announced that the hereditary Prince Louis will be proclaimed Grand Duke, but that Prince Frederick will take the reigns of government. The German Journal of Frankfort states that the

diplomatic congress at Darmstadt, on the subject of the congress of the Zollverin, has ended without any result having been come to respecting the different propositions which were brought forward. The Chamber of Brunswick, in a recent sitting, rejected a motion for the abolition of the lottery.

Greece. THE CASE OF MR. KING, THE AMERICAN MIS-

THE CASE OF MR KING, THE AMERICAN MISSIONABY, ETC.

Accounts from Athens are of the 28th of March. It is stated in the German journals that the Supreme Court of Appeal of Greece had confirmed the sentence of an interior tribunal, condemning Mr. King, the American missionary, to fifteen days imprisonment, a heavy fine, and expulsion from the kingdom, for having preached the Protestant religion, in violation of the constitution. On this, Mr. King addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs a protest against the judgment, both in his own name and in that of the American government, from which he held, he declared, an official mission. He added that he would not voluntarily obey the from which he held, he declared, an official mission. He added that he would not voluntarily obey the judgment. It was not known whether the Greek government would expel him by force; but, if it should, it was considered likely that the United States would take up his defence.

The letters add, that great scarcity exists in Greece, and that dreadful missey prevailed in consequence. The government was making extensive purchases of corn in Turkey, for distribution to the people.

cople. Leonidas Bulgaris, the writer of the anonymous letters recommending the overthrow of the constitu-tion, was, as you must be aware, arrested at Syra, after a desperate attempt to escape. Two soldiers, who were employed to distribute the letters, have since been taken, and are now undergoing a very severe examination.

By letters from the British Africa.

By letters from the British African squadron to the 19th of March, we are informed that Commodore Bruce has entered into treaty with every native chief in the Bight of Benin for the abolition of the slave trade, protection of missionaries, &c. The blockade is entirely withdrawn, except at Whydah, and there it will not last long, as Commander Forbes, of the Philomel, has gone to Abomey to treat with the King of Dahomy. The capture of Lagos brought about these happy results. The chiefs who six months ago would have killed any English officer who had the misfortune to be thrown in their power, now hall us as their best friends, swear the slave trade shall never be renewed in their territories, and desire nothing but merchant ships for legal traffic.

Advices from Constantinople of the 27th ult. are received. The Porte, accoding to the request of Sir Stratford Canning, has consented that Abbas Pacha shall exercise for three years longer the right of life and death over the criminals of Egypt. The power of pardon is to be exercised in the name of the Sultan, whose rights of severeignty the Pacha is expected to acknowledge.

The Burmese War.

The overland mail from India and China arrived in London on the 13th inst., with dates from Calcutta, March 15; Hong Kong, February 23. The London papers publish the subjoined telegraphic despateh:

The Burmese expedition consists of 6,000 troops, two veesels of war, and thirteen steamboats. Additional forces from China were expected. The departure of the expedition was to take place from Calcutta and Madras on the 19th of March. The forces were to rendezvous at the mouth of the Cass, or the eastern branch of the Irawaldy. The expedition would probably proceed up the inter branch, to avoid the resistance prepared on the route by Rangoon, where 20,000 Burmese troops were assembled. The British forces were intended to advance to Prome. Parties of the Burmese had vavaged the feontier villages. to Prome. Parties of the Burmese had ravaged the frontier villages.

Other accounts in the London Times state that it

was uncertain when the expedition would sail, as the government was averse to action at the present time, and considered it would be better to foregotime, and considered it would be better to forego the Martaban and Rangoon expedition till the cold weather set in. The last accounts from Moulmein mention an attempt on the part of the Burmese, to drive off her majesty's brig Serpent, which was blockading Bassien.

The Chamber of Depaties was still engaged, on the 5th inst., in discussing the new treaty of commerce concluded with France. M. Menabrea, one of the leading members of the anti-constitutionalist opposition, attacked it, on the ground that it was detrimental to the interests of Savoy as a wine growing country. He further contended that while the treaty favored the oil trade, it tended to diminish production in general. Count Cavour, Minister of Finance, observed, in answer to the former speaker, that of the seven provinces of Savoy there was but one which grew wine to a certain extent, and that it would be no loser by the treaty, since the introduction of French wines could only threaten bad wines of indigenous growth, not the good ones. The Minister could not conclude his speech on account of the lateness of the hour, and the discussion was adjourned to the following day.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Constantine were to leave Venice for Florence on the 13th. They are to visit Parsa and Miles and Grand Puchess.

were to leave Venice for Florence on the 13th. They are to visit Parma and Milan, and to meet the Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael at Monza. The Grand Pukes Nicholas and Michael at Monza. The French government had authorized the removal to Chatillon of the remains of Marshal Marmont. It was stated some time ago that M. Moutinho de Lima had been received by the Pope to present his letters as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pleni-potentiary of the Emperor of Brazil. It should have been stated that they were letters of recall.

Turkish Republic in the Archipelago.

The Senate and Chamber of Samos were opened on the 6th ult., by the Turkish Governor. For some time past, this island, the population of which is between 40,000 and 50,000, has, though belonging to Turkey, been in possession of the representative system of government, and the inhabitants exercise it with great prudence and order. The present Governor, M. Conéménos, has done much to consolidate it. Before the formal opening of the session, the deputies assembled in one of the principal churches of Chora, and elected their senior member as provisional President, and their junior member as Secretary. The Archbishop of the island then administered to them the oath of fidelity and submission to his Imperial Majesty the Sultan. A deputation was afterwards nominated to invite the Caïmacan (governor) to come to the shurch, and in a quarter of an hour he arrived, accompanied by the chief functionaries of the principality. He was received with enthusiasm by the deputies. The Caïmacan then read the opening speech, which set forth the improvements which had been effected in the administration of public affairs during the year, and those it was proposed to adopt for promoting public prosperity. The speech was of considerable length, and from the minuteness with which it entered into details on public matters, resembled a message of a republican president. It caused great satisfaction, not only to the deputies, but also, it is said, to the vice Consuls of England and Russia, who were present. After the speech, the clergy chanted the Te Deum. This was followed by en-Turkish Republic in the Archipelago. said, to the vice Consuls of England and Russia, who were present. After the speech, the clergy chanted the Te Deum. This was followed by enthusiastic cries of "Long live the Sultan! May God grant him long and happy days!" The Caïmacan then returned to his hotel, accompanied by the Archbishop, the vice Consuls of England and Russia, and the great functionaries; and there he received the congratulations of all the authorities of the island. The deputies afterwards assembled in their hall, and resolved to send a translation of the Caïmacan's speech to the French newspaper at Constantinople, accompanied by a letter from the President, expressing unbounded gratitude and devotedness to the Sultan. The Assembly was to meet on the 9th, to proceed to business.

The Indian Archipelago. SEIZURE OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL BY THE DUTCH— SUSPICIONS OF AN ATTEMPT AT A REVOLUTION-

SINGULAR STORY.
Advices from Batavia, Java, to the 27th of Feb-Advices from Batavia, Java, to the 27th of February, are received.

The month has been marked with the usual occurrence of shocks of earthquakes, more or less felt throughout the island; but the frequency of which has ceased to make people uneasy—they having become an almost everyday matter. Steamer agency is now becoming general throughout the Dutch Archipelago—to Macassar on the east, and to Padang on the west, large and powerful steamers have commenced to run monthly, and a third is daily expected to open the line hence to Ambayna, or within four hundred miles of the English colony of Australia. Some political changes will probably

within four hundred miles of the English colony of Australia. Some political changes will probably result from this regular communication with the vast possessions of the Dutch in these seas.

A few days ago, an American schooner, called the Flirt, was brought into Bahavia Roads, in tow of a war steamer, from Palembang. The owner and all on board have been made prisoners on a charge of high treason, for endeavoring to induce the Sultan of Jambie, or evolt against the Dutch. The recent disaffection at Palembang and its neighborheed less greatly slarmed the Netherlands government, which is well aware that the natives have no affection for its rule. According to the Dutch vernment, which is well aware that the natives have no affection for its rule. According to the Dutch version of this treasonable affair, it would appear that the Flirt arrived at Palembang, and that the owner, Mr. Gibson, stated that he was on a pleasure cruise, as a man of fortune. After a short time, during which the utmost cordiality and hospitality existed between Mr. Gibson and the officials at the station, the suspicions of the authorities were excited, and a strict watch was kept over the vessel's movements. The mate, or supercargo, who is said to be of a romantic disposition, was despatched by Mr. Gibson with a letter to the Sultam of Jambie, written in the Malayan language, and stating that if the Sultan wished it, Mr. Gibson would enable him to throw off the Dutch yoke, that there was a large feet of American vessels of war, which would assist the First against the Dutch. The mate travelled in a native dress to avoid suspicion, mate travelled in a native dress to avoid suspicion, and when captured, the letter alluded to was found concealed in one of his stockings. The matter has caused much excitement here, as the accused parties are to be tried for treasonable designs against the

Dutch government.

On his arrival here, Mr. Gibson was kept a close On his arrival here, Mr. Gibson was kept a close prisoner, but released by the court, on the ground that the affair appeared to be no more than a foolish escapade. On the same day the Procureur-General had Mr. Gibson and crew imprisoned. They are now incarcerated, awaiting trial before the Supreme Court. The whole, certainly, is a very singular business. Mr. Gibson has addressed a letter to the American commodore, begging his interference and protection.

protection.

The Chinese Empire. THE PROGRESS OF THE REBELLION—SEVERAL GATTLES
AND GREAT SLATGHTEE OF TROOPS—REPORTED
DISCOVERY OF SILVER—TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE— TEN THOUSAND HOUSES DESTROYED—SEVEN THOUSAND LIVES LOST—FAMINE.
The Overland Friend, of February 27, has the fol-

The Orertand Friend, of February 21, has the in-lowing general summary:

The Chinese New Year holidays have passed over quietly, so far; and the affairs of the empire are not known to be in a much more desperate condition than they were at the date of our last despatch. Fears were entertained, before the commencement of the year, for the safety and quiet of Canton; but, as

mentioned on a previous occasion, we need not fear for Canton whilst Kwel-lum-foo, the capital of Kwang-si, (the adjoining province,) is in the hands

Kwang-si, (the adjoining province,) is in the hands of the imperialists.

The ink of this writing was not dry when we received the following important item of intelligence. Teen-teh has ordered his troops to proceed from five different points to attack the city Kwei-lin-foo; in consequence of which the Tartar general is in a great fright, and has sent dispatches to Seu, demanding as immediate supply of men and money. The dispatches were received here yesterday. Another letter refers to troubles in Hainan; but, together with some late Gazettes, translations must stand over.

As our whole knowledge of the progress of the rebellion is founded on correspondence with different parts of the country, corroborated occasionally by notices in the Peking (the government) Gazette, without venturing to express more opinions of our own on this tiresome, though important subject, we shall, until we are in a better position to observe what is actually going on, simply give abstracts of such correspondence as regards what is being done in the provinces.

[From our Chinese Correspondents]

in the provinces.

[From our Chinese Correspondents.]

It is reported that on account of rebels having taken pessession of Ping-nan-heen and Chaou-pingheen, the Tartar general had collected troops from the four provinces of Kwang-tung, Kwang-se, Yunnan, and Kwei-chow, to the number of 13,000, to attack the rebel camp, which was distant about 120 le (40 miles). On the way they met, as by accident, a small body of rebels, who hastily retreated before them; the troops kept up a close pursuit, but, in passing the night through an extensive grove of bamboos, they found themselves suddenly